cuted by a British jury and a British court! He referred to Abram S. Hewitt, Democratic Mayor of the Democratic city of New Lork. If Cleveland stood by his letter of acceptance and refused a renomination, no Democrat could better reflect the aims, the hopes, the aspirations of the rate of the country than A. S. Hewitt. Did not adopted citizens know that it was the Republican, and not the Democr tic, party which had exploded the British doctrine of "Once a subject, always a subject?" Had they forgotten that it was a Republican Congress that, in 1868, sent forth its mandate to the nations of the earth that thereafter every citizen of foreign birth could roam over God's foot-stool free from bindrane and harm; that at every step he was shadowed by the stars and stripes, and that the only protection he needed during the lifetime of the Republican party was a certificate of naturalization! [Applause.] He [Mr. Woodburn] would be disappointed if the distinguished member fassachusetts | Mr. Collins], the acknowlsentative of his race, did not rise in his seat before the termination of this debate hat a few years ago he was the president of a pational organization that, over his signature, usued a manife to ordering its members to boy-sott every article of British manufacture. [Applanse and laughter.] He addressed himself to Mr. Tarsney, of Michigan, and reminded him that it was the destruction of the protective system of England that had driven his ancestors to Michigan, and made it possible for him to be a member of the American Congress. His friend was barred out of the Cobden Club because he ther a nobleman por a manufacturer. [Laughter.] Every time the Democratic dagger American indu try. The United States without a protective tariff could compete with England only by paying English wages. It could compete with China only by feeding its workmen on rice and paying them 10 cents a day.

[Applause.] The Mills bill was a direct assault n labor. The title should be amended so as to d. "A bill to destroy American degrade American troduce the 'sweating' system into this sountry, and for other purposes." [Applause.] In conclusion he said that his reading of the history of this country compelled him to stand by the American protective tariff system, which was stamped with the approval of every leading statesman of the Nation. [Applause.]

As Mr. Woodburn concluded speaking Mr. Sergee, of New York, crossed the main aisle and weitedly denounced as misrepresentations Mr. Woodburn's allusions to A. S. Hewitt. Mr. Woodburn-I have said nothing but what "I say it is false," exclaimed Mr. Bryce.

"That is what a Democrat always does," sug-rested Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, amid laughter. Several Republicans stated that what Mr. burn had said was a matter of record and Mr. Bryce-But no one has the right to state that Mr. Hewitt ever did a base or contemptible

etion. He never did. Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, who was seated within a foot or two of Mr. Bryce, suddenly plunged into the controversey, and shaking his inger in front of Mr. Bryce's face, said: "Hewitt acknowledged it on the floor of the House, and apologized for it. I offered the resolution to investigate it. So when you say that this man [referring to Mr. Woodburn] says an unth, you say what is false" In a moment the House was in a state of

reat confusion, and members crowded around to two gentlemen who, facing one another, estimued an angry colloquy, which was not, never, intelligible. It there is a power in this house to have order. Let the gentlemen go out into

this the Senate of the United States?"

Air. Hepkius, of Illinois, in an informabeking tone, which set the House in a roar, which poured oil upon the troubled waters, as few moments Mr. Bryce and Mr. Brumm seated together and talking amicably.

r. Moore, of Texas, said that, if Congress ted to produce poverty and want in the later it increase the expenses of the people, that labor demanded was that, as the manfree it from the exaconld compete with the

> lived, was not a as well as Murat a member of that club. orrestly quoted. What

t he had a revised list of en Club, showing that Hugh McCulloch, a former tary of the Treasury, admitted aley Matthews, admitted in 1875, the United States Supreme Court, by Garfield, no doubt, for the reasure e member of the Cobden Club. -He was not appointed by Garfield in cries of "Better get posted."]
um—I stand corrected in that. Here
the names of Theodere Rossevelt.

Field and a number of others. I will

ad them because the gentleman would detoo them as mugwumps.

Buchanan—Most of them are. Mr. Bynum—Garfield's name appears in the blication of 1871 as being admitted in 1869. iated his connection Mr. Bayne—He repudiated his connection with the club. He said he was elected without his concent or knowledge. [Derisive laughter

Mr. Weber, of New York-And Roosevelt has Mr. Boutelle asked if the gentleman did not President Garfield had publicly and repeatedly, Ar. Bynum—It was a compliment paid to him account of the sentiments he expressed.

When and where did he repudnate it?

Mr. Boutelle promised to produce abundant proof of his statements.

Mr. Russell, of Connectient—I would like to ask the centlemen from Indiana whether J. S. Moore, known as "Parsee" Moore, a member of the Cobden Ciub, was not, as I am informed, the author of the Mills bill.

Mr. Bynum-The authors of the Mills bill tee. [Applause on Democratic side.] ag spirit of the majority of the ways

Mr. Breekinridge, of Kentucky—Does the rendeman make the charge on his own respon-ibility and veracity? iz. Bayne—I make the charge.

Reachingidge—If the gentleman will take neibility of making the charge on his noity then we will make the issue. Buchanan saked if the gentleman would

nit that the minority members of the comnittee were not admitted to the meetings of the najority when the bill was in preparation.

Mr. Breckipridge replied with a question as to whether the gentleman referred to the private meetings of the majority, held for conference.

Mr. Ruchanan—Ah, the gentleman held secret es, did they? I am glad the gentleman

Mr. Brackinridge replied, amid Democratic applance, that surely the gentleman did not think the majority of the committee expected the minerity to agree with them in their efforts to reduce taxation.

Mr. McCormic, of Pennsylvania, took the floor and devoted himself largely to a criticism of the lumber section of the bill. He wanted to know what the acheme of the majority of the o on ways and means was if it was not e scheme. If all the imports were ated as lumber and wool had been treated could the President say that the question of rectrade was wholly irrelevant? The lumberare had sent in thousands of petitions begging or pretection, but the committee on ways and reason had turned a deaf ear to their entreaties. It conclusion, Mr. McCormic said that it was no t of his duty as a Representative to consent the surrender of the limitless markets of this to foreigners. He did not want to say

the underfed and half-starved laborers of Europe and the painted hordes of China and India in return for the privilege of the markets to the recent strikes and said Pinkerton was telegraphed to and tot of minions at \$10 a day; and sens went out of their homes wir faces, and those weapons

men of this country that they

and Mr. Coxe, of Pennsylvania-all free-traders

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee-Does the gentle-man charge that Mr. Scott has done so? Mr. Bramm-I assume to say that he has. I am responsible for it, and am ready to show it. Mr. Stockdale-I am not the guardian of Mr. Scott. I regard him as amply able to take care of himself, but I do know that it was the American laborer that was at the muzzle of the gun and that it was American capital that was at the breech. No laboring man ever called for Pinkerton detectives. No laboring man at the coal mines ever wanted these men to come and protect him. It was American capital; and the American citizen went out and these European do not care whether it was Mr. Scott, Mr.

Corbin, or anybody else; I speak what I believe to be the truth. The committee then rose and the House ad

MINOR MATTERS.

How Representative Martin Makes a Certain ty of Getting Home. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 5.-Representative Martin, of Texas, who created so much notoriety in Washington by blowing out his gas and almost suffocating at his hotel, is eccentric in more particulars than one. In a fashionable quartet of the city is a line of beautiful tenement houses, a block in length, known as Grant row. In the early part of the session Mr. Martin moved into one of these houses with his family. There are about a dozen of the houses and they are identical in external appearance. The inhabitants distinguish them only by their numbers. Several times Martin entered the wrong house, and became so badly mixed up he de clared that he would mark his place, as he could not remember the number. So he pro-cared a piece of bunning, and tied it around one of the banisters in front of the main entrance. The landlady protested, but Martin made bit stay at the place contingent upon some kind of mark by which he could know when he arrived at his home. For a while strangers passing th door involuntarily shied away and crossed the other kind of epidemic trouble at that place.
When Martin asks any of his friends to call upon him, he always directs them to Grant Rov and to stop at the place with the rag tied around the banister. He never gives his num-

lose his way in hunting the house of the Representative of the Second district of Texas. Financial Panic in Garland's Department Special to the Indianapolis Journal

ber, and says he has never yet had a friend to

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- Some of the departme in Washington have been almost depopulated during the past week, on account of the races at Ivy City three miles north of Washington. Officials and clerks join the men in Congress and flood the race-track s patronize the pool-sellers. A member of Congress says he went up to the Department of Justice during the week to see the Attorney-general, and that while they were talking a man entered with a bill against the principal law officer of the government. After Mr. Garland approved the bill he rang for his mes-"Henry, have you got a couple of hundred dollars a your pocket?" inquired the Attorney-general when

"No, Massa Garland, I'se got no sich money shout my clothes." replied the messenger, disclosing the whites of his eyes.

"Well," aontinued the Attorney-general, evincing disappointment at the turn affairs were taking, "when the disbursing officer comes in I wish you would get some money from him with which to pay this bill," and then the Attorney-general, turning to his friend, observed that the races had drawn rather heavily mon the resources of the men in the department, and on the resources of the men in the depa that not only were everybody out at Ivy City, but everybody seemed to be without funds. It was not until after this remark that the Attorney-general dis-covered that he had given himself away.

Must Stand Well with the Speaker. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- "Unless a member favor with the Speaker he doesn't stand deuce high in the House," said Representative Tim Campbell, of New York, this morning. "A man may stand on his feet," continued Mr. Campbell, "day in and day out and cry 'Mr. Speaker,' and he only gets sat down upon for his pains, unless he stands in with the man in the chair and has an arrangement beforehand. The only man I have ever seen in the House who got a hearing man I have ever seen in the House who got a hearing without being recognized by the Speaker was Mr. Martin, of Texas, the member who blew out the gas. The Speaker ordered him to sit down, but Martin would not do it, and continued to talk until he had his say. It is true that Mr. Martin was a good deal disappointed when he did not find his speech in the Record the next morning, but he felt satisfied at the time he was talking. The official stenographers never take down any remarks made by a member after the Speaker refuses to recognize him or orders him to desist from talking. I am sorry, however, that I don't stand in with the Speaker, and I therefore don't stand deuce high in the House."

Mr. Ingalle's Recent Speech.

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- Senator Ingalls's speech in the Voorhees controversy has not yet appeared in the Record. It was anxiously looked for to-day, but did not appear. Several newspaper men who have applied to the Senator for a copy of the speech have been denied, upon the ground that he is holding it for revision. It is whispered that next week there will probably be some steps taken toward expunging from the Record the violent personalities employed in that the Record the violent personalities employed in that controversy. Whatever is being done is being kept

Resignation of Superintendent Nash. WASHINGTON, May 5 .- F. E. Nash, general superntendent of the railway mail service, has tendered the Postmaster-general his resignation, to take effect when his successor is appointed. He proposes to devote his attention to his private business, at his home in Wisconsin, which he left at the solicitation of Mr. lilas, who was then Postmaster-general.

Bonds Accepted. WASHINGTON, May 5 .- The government to-day ac epted the following bonds: Four per cent., registered \$9,000 at \$1.261s; \$3,300 at \$1.261s; four-and-a-halfs, registered, \$5,000 at \$1.07%; four-and-a-half per cents., coupons, \$21,000 at \$1.07%; total,

special to the Indianapolis Journa. WASHINGTON, May 5 .- Mrs. Mary Belle McReynolds, of Indiana, was to-day appointed under th civil-service rules, to a \$1,000 position in the Third Auditor's Office of the Treasury Department. An evening newspaper announces that "Senator foorhees is still confined to his apartments in this city, but is feeling better, and expects to be out in a few days, when he will pay a visit to his home in In-

Representative S. S. Yoder, of Lima, O., addressed the Ohio Democratic Association this evening, in its way service, is by some people connected with the threats of exposure made a few days ago by Senator Voorhees in connection with the reinstatement of Chester R. Faulkner, as chief of the records division of the Pension Office, which a Journal special re-Commissioner Lyman, of the civil-service board, eaves to-morrow to organize a board of examiners in he postoffice at Columbus, O.

E. L. Doan, of Indianapolis, is at the St. James.

A package was received at the Treasury Department from the American Exchange National Bank, of New York, purporting to contain \$41,000 in bank notes, but when it was opened nothing but brown paper was found within. The package was returned to the bank.

The United States Consul at Stockholm has is formed the Department of State that the Swedis Parliment has decided to put a duty of 20 ore (5.5-1 cents, per kilogram on pork, and of 25 ore (5 5-10 cents) on smoked pork. This is important to American dealers, as 95 per cent of the pork imported into Sweden is from the United States.

Lack of Harmony Among Brothers-In-Law. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DETROIT, Mich., May 5 .- Collector of Customs D J. Campau and ex-Mayor William G. Thompson tolay had a violent fight in a railroad depot in this city, Thompson being so injured as to be taken to a surgeon's office in a carriage. Mrs. Thompson, who is Campau's sister, to-day began divorce proceedings on the grounds of infidelity, drunkenness and cruelty, and ill feeling between the brothers-in-law caused the fight. All concerned are rich and socially prominent, hompson and Campau being among the leading emocratic managers of the State.

Favor Black for Vice-President,

pecial to the Indianapotis Journas PARIS, Ill., May 5 .- The Democrats of Edgar county met in mass convention in this city, this afternoon, and selected delegates to the State, judicial gressional and representative conventions. All ates go uninstructed, but favor Gen. J. C. Black ice-president. Resolutions were passed indors-teveland's administration, and also complimenting Hon. D. W. Voorhees on the way he defended the records of Generals McClellan and Hancock in the

New Church Organized. necial to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, May 5 .- Rev. T. L. Hughes and S. Vappelt, of this city, and Rev. Dr. Rankin, of Desatur county, last night organized a Presbyterian Church at Toner's Chapel. The new organization starts out with a membership of 100.

Children Burned to Death SHAWNESTOWN, Ill., May 5 .- A little daughter of John Blakely was burned to death yes

THE TALK ABOUT MB. BLAINE

The Story that He Is Again a Candidate Receives No Credence Anywhere.

The New York Tribune Says It Is Food for Geese, and Mr. Eikins Considers It Highly Improbable-General Political News.

MR. BLAINE'S PLANS. He Will Make a Tour of the Scottish Highlands in Company with Mr. Carnegie. New York, April 5.-The World publishes the following: "James G. Blaine will not be inaccessible when the national Republican convention is held, on June 19. From time to time it has been stated that Mr. Blaine's plans would be so arranged that when the national convention was in session he would be on the Atlantic, homeward bound and wholly out of reach, so that he could neither decline nor accept a nomination if tendered to him. The . World bowever, yesterday definitely ascertained that the Maine statesmen will, at that particular and critical juncture, be within comparatively easy reach. so that he can readily be communicated with and can accept a call from his party, if it sees fit to enter him in the lists, and he feels disposed to again encounter the hard and perilous work of a presidential campaign. Some time ago, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, of this city, who, with her husband, yearly spends some time in the highlands of Scot land, sent an invitation to Mrs. Blaine asking that she and her distinguished husband might join them in their yearly outing. At the time the letter was written contradictory reports were being published in almost every newspaper in regard to Mr. Blaine's health. Again, there was great uncertainty as to the time of Mr. Blaine's return. On Wednesday last, Mrs. Carnegie received a letter from Mrs. Blaine thankng her for her kind invitation and saying that she and Mr. Blaine would gladly accept. Mrs. Carnegie, on receipt of the letter, immediately sent word as to the time she would arrive in London. The trip will, in all probability, be made by coach, Mr. Carnegie's favorite way of travelingalong and over the border. Thence the party will proceed through the beautiful Scottish It would be folly, they say, for a man to attempt a coaching trip for enjoyment if he were not good physical condition. Those who know Mr Blaine say that he is altogether too careful to make such a trip if he were not feeling well. Mr. Carnegie said to a World reporter last evening: 'It is quite true that the Blaines are to join us for our trip to Scotland. Our plans, as far as arranged, will call for an outing of some weeks. We expect to leave London, with Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, about the 6th of June. The report of Mr. Blaine's good health is correct as

Views of Whitelaw Reid. New York, May 5 .- "The comments in to day's Tribune reflect my sentiments exactly," said Whitelaw Reid, the editor, to a reporter o the World, and he pointed out the paragraph. It said that the story of the Philadelphia Times correspondent was like the recent stuff about Mr. Blaine's dreadful state of health," chiefly

bosh. Continuing Mr. Reid said: "I do not know that I need say any more There is nothing in the story." "Then you believe Mr. Blaine will not be

"He has done all in his power to prevent, it He was perfectly sincere in withdrawing his name from consideration, and he did it in good season. He did it against the earnest and vehement protest of every friend, so far as I know, who had any idea of what was impending. The field has been absolutely open and free ever since to any candidate who could give reasonable promise of carrying enough of the doubtful States to secure the election. The sound Re publican who can now convince the party that he could prohably get more votes than any other sound Republican in the doubtful States would be sure of the cordial support of those who have heretofore pushed Mr. Blaine."

"Is it true, Mr. Reid, that Mr. Blaine's friends

in New York have been pushing Mr. Blaine in spite of his letter of declination!" "So far as I know, there is nothing in that. certainly have not been concerned in any com ination or organization to push him, nor have I reason to suppose that any of the other gen-tlemen named in the Philadelphia letter have been. I have waited, and think all have been waiting, to see if anybody else develops such popular strength as would seem to give assurance of carrying the doubtful States. If good ground could be shown for hoping that Mr. Sherman could carry New York, I should be delighted, and would give him the heartlest support I know how. The same might be said of Harrison, Gresham or Allison. If Chauncey M. Depew himself, or his most sagacious political friends, believed that, while carrying certain doubtful States in the East, he would not sun the greatest risk of losing several important Republican States at the West, we should support him with affection and enthusiasm. The Chicago convention, when it meets, will, above all personal considerations, try to nominate to win." "Then do you think there is any possibility of

Mr. Blaine's nomination? name as a candidate, which washis right. The party is engaged in considering the names of other candidates, who are offered under the prevailing volunteer system, and the convention will do the same; but if, after full consideration, it fails to find any other candidate about whose strength in the doubtful States feels an equal degree of confidence, may finally conclude, as Mr Lincoln did at the critical period of the war, that the volunteer; business is played out, and that a draft must be ordered. The contingency may never occur; and at present is certainly distant. But, if it should occur. believe the service of the Republican party at this time to be, in the highest sense, the service of the country, and see no reason why Mr. Blaine, more than any other citizen who has sought and received hon-ors from his party, could or should be exempt from its draft. To refuse under such circumstances, in fact, seem not unlike desertion in the face of the enemy. If the presidency is not an office to be sought, as some ear. it is certainly not one to be refused. I do not know any public man in the United States big enough to undertake to refuse the greatest office on earth without making himself ridicu

lons, or worse." 'Do you know, Mr. Reid, whether Mr. Blaine has written lately to any of his friends in th ity on the presidential question?"
"Not to my knowledge; in fact, the only let ters I have seen or heard of from him since the Florence letter have absolutely refrained from

any reference whatever to political questions.

B. F. Jones and Emmons Blaine.

PITTSBURG, May 5 .- In an interview to-day Chairman Jones, of the national Republican exscutive committee, said that so far as Mr. Blaine's health was concerned he was as well as he ordinarilly is, barring a slight cold. "Some of the stories about him," said he, "are absurd To group some of them into one general denial I may say that Mr. Blaine has not decided to be a candidate, he has not asked his friends to make as aggressive movement in his behalf, he has not written any letters declining the nomination a second time, and it is not true that he will be beyond the reach of the telegraph when the Chicago convention is in session. Mr. Blaine said he desired to remain abroad two years, but feared he would not be able to do so. I would not be surprised to hear he was coming next month, or that he would stay away until ext year. No time has as yet been fixed for his return. There is no denying the fact that ever since the declination there has been algrowing sentiment among Republicans that Mr. Blaine should accept the leadership of the party in the next great battle. This movement has great strength, and will be a powerful, if not the most powerful, element in the next conven-tion. I do not think that it is the intention of Mr. Blaine to come squarely out as a candidate, or to plumply ask his friends to support John Smith, or John Jones. He is only human, and may of course say, 'So-and-so is my friend, and I would like to see him nominated,' and such an expression would have great weight."

Emmons Blaine was in the city this morning en route to Chicago. In an interview with a Chronicle-Telegraph reporter, he said the Philadelphia Times story was news to him, but reinkerton detectives in the little daughter of Taut Clayton to badly injured that she cannot recover. They were pouring east all on letter from his father, dated Rome, a few days provided.

In Corbin, of New York, the fire and the can explored.

In Corbin, of New York, the fire and the can explored.

the best of health, and intended leaving for denos in a short time, and from there would go

Powell Clayton Hopes Blaine Will Run.

medial to the Indianapolis Journal

CHICAGO, May 5 .-- Gen. Powell Clayton, member of the Republican national committee for Arkaneas, was seen, to-day, regarding the report from New York that the friends of Mr. Blaine there state positively that he will be a candidate for the presidency if such is the unmis takable desire of the party. "I don't know anything about it," said the General, "but hope it is true. My State is for him, beyond a doubt, if he is a candidate, and I believe he can carry New York, which must be carried or we are lost. It is folly to talk of winning without the Empire State, and it is greater folly to speak of breaking the solid South. I don't believe anybody can poll as great a vote as Mr. Blaine. A change of 600 votes would have elected him in 1884. He is stronger there to-day than then. Conkling is dead, and so the old feud is buried with him. That removes a factor that was of large significance and Mr. Blaine is still close to the hearts of the Irisb. He got 40,000 or 50,000 Irish votes before and he can get that many, and more, this time The mugwump element has practically disappeared. The bulk of it will cast its fortunes with the Republicans this year. On the whole, everything points to the wisdom of putting Mr. Blaine again at the head of the column. He is the only man that can assure the electoral votes of the Pacific slope and of New York."

Mr. Milliken Thinks He Will Accept. Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, May 5 .- Mr. Milliken, who as close to Mr. Blaine, probably, as any man, said to a reporter te-day that he felt perfectly confident that the Chicago convention would nominate Mr. Blaine. Getting the nomination in this way, it would be a command from his party, and he could not refuse to run. He said he knew nothing of any assent from Mr. Blaine to the proposition to nominate him. He did not believe that he had communicated upon the subject, or made any utterance to indicate a change in his feeling since his letter of declination. "He will be nominated and will accept," concluded Mr. Milliken.

Food for Geese. New York Special. The Tribune prints the Philadelphia Times New York special, in which it is stated that Mr. Blaine has given his assent to an aggressive movement for his nomination, but adds this editorial remark: "We print the above only that our readers may know the sort of tales highlands. Mr. Blaine's friends here assert that people are telling. It is, of course, like the recent stuff about Mr. Blaine's dreadful state of health, chiefly bosh-mere goose food. Mr. Stephen B. Elkins, Mr. Blaine's old cam paign lieutenant, when asked this evening whether be knew of the receipt of any declarathat he had not heard of any such message from Mr. Blaine, nor of the rumor concerning it, and

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

furthermore, that he did not think any such

letter or declaration had been received.

The Republican Sub-Committee Makes an Inspection of the Auditorium Building. CHICAGO, May 5 .- Messrs. Clarkson, Conge and Clayton, of the sub-committee of the Republican national committee that has in charge the arrangements for the coming convention, met in this city to-day. After transacting certain business the gentlemen visited the new Auditorium where it is proposed to hold the convention, and gave it a thorough inspection. the result of which was a union of opinion that the building will be completed in time for the convention, and a general expression of satisfaction with the arrangements that have been made. The only thing about which there is likely to be any trouble is the accommodation for the press, which may prove inadequate The building will seat 8,000 people.

Missouri Union Labor Nominations. SEDALIA, Mo., May 5 .- The Union Labor conven ion this morning nominated the following State

For Governor, A. R. Mannering, of Maryvill Lieutenant-governor, J. C. Seaborn, of McDonal county; recretary of State, Boswell Fox, of Washin on county; Auditor, Wm. H. Neerr, of St. Loui Treasurer, Warren Vertreez, of Lawrence county; Attorney-general, L. L. Bridges, of Sedalia; Railroad Commissioner, W. H. Bell, of Nodaway county; Reg-ister of Lands, G. B. Deberuadi, of Pettis county; Judge of St. Louis Court of Appeals, Frank E. Ritchey, of St. Louis; Judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, Paul J. Dixon, of Chillicothe, Judge of the preme Court, Corbin D. Jones, of Edina.

A motion to indorse Jesse Harper for President was

Electors were chosen as follows: First district,

; Second, J. D. Culbertson; Third, Samuel
Doty; Fourth, W. H. Bell; Fifth, Joseph Miller;
Sixth, George W. Williams: Seventh,
Eighth, W. D. Snow; Ninth, John B. Dempsey; fenth, W. J. Adams: Eleventh, Isaac S. Fraisier; Iwelfth, M. V. Page; Thirteenth, J. T. Greenway;

Kentucky Delegates to St. Louis. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5 .- Democratic primarie were held throughout the State to-day to select dele gates to the State convention at Lexington, May 16 Resolutions favoring Cleveland were generally dopted. Nominated for delegates-at-large to St Louis are Senator Blackburn, Congressman Breckin ridge, ex-Governor Knott and Henry Watterson. The Third district recommended Henry D. McHenry, of Hartford, and R. A. Burten, of Lebanon, to be dele gates to St. Louis for that district. Mayor Jacob and Gen. John B. Castleman will probably be the district delegates from Louisville to St. Louis.

Delegates to Chicago. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 5 .- The Republicans the Fourth congressional district to-day elected Henry J. Baumgartner and Obarles A. Chapin delegates to the Republican national convention. Reso-

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Dixon R. Cowie, the uncle of Lillie Hoyle, whose body was found in a deserted corn-crib at Oxford, Mass., in October last, has been arrested, charged with her murder. of Samuel W. Wray, an insurance agent, of Philadelphia, has absconded, taking with him \$3,200 of his employer's cash. He is believed to have gone to California. John K. McWilliams, aged nineteen, a trusted clerk

John S. Clarke, the comedian, and his son Creston sailed for London on Friday, on the receipt of a cable dispatch announcing the serious and probably fatal illness of his wife, who is a sister of Edwin Booth. Mrs. Clarke's health has been bad for a long time. Forest Johnson, who was stabbed in the hand with a long steel hair-pin, by Mrs. Margaret A. Young, in a saloon in East Boston, April 16, died yesterday morning of blood poisoning. Mrs. Young was out on \$500 bail and cannot now be found. It is believed

she has fled the city. At Huntingdon, Pa., yesterday, Daniel R. Gorman and Isaac Edmundson, alleged counterfeitors, were held in bail before a United States commissioner on a charge of circulating counterfeit standard dollars. It is said that the whole region is flooded with spurions coins of this denomina

Mrs. Connor. of Medford, Mass., the Christian Mrs. Connor, of Medford, Mass., the Christian scientist, was arraigned at Malden yesterday on a charge of manslaughter for causing the death of her daughter by neglecting to provide a physician for her in child-birth, but owing to the government not being prepared her case was continued till May 12, in \$5,000 bonds.

Fred J. Stewart, treasurer of Luce county, and post-master at Newberry, Mich., was arrested by United States authorities on Friday, with his deputy, C. W. Heux, editor of the Newberry News, on a charge of embezzlement. United States Commissioner Stacy held them under \$2,000 bonds each, which they were unable to furnish. The amount of the shortage i said to be \$1,200. Geo. Hummel, a baker living at No. 184 Mon street, Cincinnati, made desperate by financial difficulties, shot himself through the body, on Fridanight, in his bed-room. After a surgeon had dresse his wound a Newfoundland dog pushed his way int the bedroom and mounted guard over his master. N one dared enter until this morning, when Mrs. Hum-mel made the venture. The dog sprang upon her and lacerated her arm. A police officer was called in and shot the dog. Hummel's wound is dangerous.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 5 .- Gen. Warner Lewis, one of the most prominent men of this region, died late last night. He was descended from one of the oldest families of Virginia. His wife, a relative of General Lafayette, survives him. They lived together fifty-CINCINNATI, May 5 .- Dr. C. S. Muscroft, sr.,

of the oldest physicians in Cincinnati, dropped dead in the back room of his office, this afternoon, from pa-ralysis of the heart. He was sixty-eight years old. He served as an army surgeon during the late war. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., May 5.—Mrs. Anna Patterson mother of the Hon. William Patterson, died at her home, near Lewis Creek, last night, aged eighty-three years and three months. She was one of the pioneers of the county.

Steamship News. NEW YORK, May 5 .- Arrived: City of Berlin, fro BALTIMORE, May 5 .- Arrived: Nova Scotian, from HAVEE, May 5 .- Arrived: Le Bourgogne.

SOUTHAMPTON. May 5 .- Arrived: Hermann, from

FOREIGN NEWS.

[Concluded from Third Page.] owers of resistance reduced to the minimum. pere will be no chance for him to survive long. The aluminum canula now used has been a ositive relief, and during the nights since it was first inserted the Emperor's fits of coughing have decreased. On Thursday the Emperor had five attacks of coughing, which required the cleansing of the canula. Yesterday he had only such attacks. He does than is necessary of official work, and relieves the tedium by changin his apartment. He is wheeled from his bed room to the hall under the cupola, where he receives oral reports; thence to his study, where he spends some time reading, and thence to his bedroom, where he reets. His condition is certainly a credit to Dr. Mackenzie, and everything indicates that the Emperor has again entered upon a period of comparative freedom from the worst symptoms of his malady, which have hitherto been followed by increasingly danger-ous crises. Dr. Mackenzie will not take a holiday until the Emperor is able to venture into the open air. The weather grows warmer daily. A cottage will be erected in the schloss park for he Emperor's especial comfort, which will be

is first place of rest. The Crown Prince, though absorbed in his extensive duties, confers with the Empress daily, apart from his visit to his father. This marked change in the Crown Prince's demeanor was so coincident with the visit of Queen Victoria, whose success in conciliating him proves to be more enduring than was anticipated. The Crown Prince's attention to the details of military matters is evinced in an order to the brigade under his command as to what tunes the bands shall henceforth play on the march. They must not be borrowed from operas, but must be old-times tunes formerly played when going to war, or on a triumphant return therefrom.

Above all, he recommends the march, "Entering Paris," the "Organ March" and the "Hohen-friedberg March." The return of Prince Bismarck's rheumatism

has shown the advisability of an early resort to Ems. but the condition of the Emperor still for bids his leaving his post.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Further Indications that the Irish Will Not Take Their Politics from Rome. DUBLIN, May 5.-The Freeman's Journal says that at the request of the Catholic members of Parliament the Lord Mayor of Dublin convened a meeting to-day for the purpose of discussing the Pope's rescript. Resolutions were adopted traversing the statements by which the Pope justifies the re script and assuring the Pope of unalterable attachment to him in his spiritual capacity, but firmly and respectfully, but emphatically, re-Irish politics. Meetings will be held throughout

West Clare to-morrow to protest against the papal rescript, on the ground that the Pope is ignorant of the sufferings of the people of Clare. It is expected by the promoters of this plan that the decision of the meetings will definitely settle the question of compliance with the panal edict or revolt against it, and as the people are sure to accept the decision, whatever it may be, it is pretty certain that it will not be in favor of Romish rule of Irish poliltics.

The Late Sir Charles Bright. LONDON, May 5 .- The death, on Thursday, of Six Charles Bright, which was reported this morning, re vives the controversy as to who was the "father" of the Atlantic cable. At the age of twenty-five Mr Bright was appointed chief engineer of the first At-lantic cable and supervised the laying of the cable of 1858, for which successful work he was knighted. His subsequent life was devoted to telegraph and cable interests. He was a Liberal in politics and sat in parliament for Greenwich from 1865 to 1868.

Cardinal Manuing and the Peerage, LONDON, May 5 .- The Tablet, referring to the rumored intention of Lord Salisbury to elevate Cardi nal Manning to a life peerage, says: "If there are to be life paerages at all, it will be difficult to ignore Cardinal Manning's claims to the rank Even as a temporal peer, he would take precedence of the bishops of the Established Church."

The Outbreak in Macedonia. LONDON, May 5 .- The news received of the out break in Macedonia is very meagre. In Belgrade it i selieved that robbery is the chief incentive of the re volters, and it is expected that the affair will be amicably settled between Turkey and Greece with very little delay.

Cholers at Madrid. MADRID, May 5 .- An epidemic prevails in this city It is feared the disease is of a choleraic nature, and its spread is attributed to the extreme heat and the drinking of impure milk. Foreign Notes.

Mr. Henry Villard has gone for a sojourn at Wies-The marriage of Prince Henry, of Prussis, and Princess Irene, of Hesse Darmstadt, has been indefi-Mr. Carl Schurz is making arrangements for a banquet at the Kaiserhof Hotel, Berlin, at which will assemble leading men in politics, science and litera-

The scholars of the King's school at Chester, yes terday, placed on the Chester Cathedral a memorial tablet to Randolph Calderott, the artist, who died at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1886.

Fresh discoveries of gold have been made in Wales, the yield being estimated at four ounces of pure gold to the ton of matter excavated. The deposits will not be worked until litigation over the title is settled. The shoemakers' strike in Berlin is extending. There are now 5,200 workmen out. The employers are weakening and a number of them are ready to accede to the demands of their men for an increase of

The sale of the late Commoner Bolckow's collection of pictures, which began yesterday afternoon, was crowded with buyers and remarkably good prices ruled. The first twenty-five works sold realized upwards of £21,000. Sir Francis Doyle has been stricken with paralysis of the throat, leaving him absolutely speechless. Sir Francis acted in the capacity of best man at the mar-riage of Mr. Gladstone, in 1839, and recently pub-lished a book of memoirs of the ex-Premier. A letter written by John Wesley, dated June 14, 1775, and addressed to Lord Dartmouth, has been discovered among the Dartmouth family papers. The letter embodies a passionate protest against carrying on war against the American solonies. The Daily News, referring to it, says that while Wesley was penning the appeal the news of the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill was on its way to England,

LOGAN'S POWER OF INVECTIVE bo How the General Staved Off an Importunate

Man with a Bet. At the Chicago convention in 1880 the great trio, Conkling, Logan and Cameron, linked their forces, as the world knows, to force the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term. The tremendous strain of that struggle on the leaders of the 306 can never be expressed in words, but it has appeared in deeds more or less tragic and all of a texture to fit the place of all three American history as the most determined political aighters who ever stood up together in a convention. Conkling never recovered from the defeat; Cameron never let on that he had been defeated, and Logan, unlike Conkling, whose anger struck in, was capable of throwing off his rage through the medium of a most remarkable power of painting lurid word pictures with colors not admissable into the literary art galeries of the language. An incident that illur trates Logan's power of colloquial invective was related to me the other day. It happened that one afternoon when Gen. Logan entered the Palmer House daring a recess of the convention, he was accosted on the steps by some one, who said: "Well, General, how is it going?" "Grant will be nominated to-night," said Logan, taking off his hat and throwing back his black hair with a defiant gesture. "Ob, no, General, you are a little overco fident," said another.

This remark seemed to nettle the man from "Egypt," and he turned upon the speaker, his eyes flashing, and shouted: "I'll bet a thousand "I'll take that bet," said a quiet voice in outskirts of the crowd.

"Come to parlor Q in half an hour," said Lo gan, edging off, as his antagonist seemed bent on a show of cash on the spot. Promptly in half an hour a man with a com in his hand knocked at the door of parlor "O" and asked for Gen. Logan. "Who wants to see me?" asked Logan in the horoughy pacific tone of a man who is seeking "I do. I am the man who bet \$1,000 with vor on General Grant's nomination. I have brought my mosey." The stranger shifted his case to his leftarm and laid a modest \$1,000 bill in his

Legen was nonplussed for a minute and then like a flash seemed to conclude that a grand charge all along the line was the only thing that would rescue him from his exposed post tion. He turned upon the would-be better and poured a perfect torrent of abuse and swear works upon him, winding up by calling him a "skin gambler from Saratogo Springs." The sees was terrific and the more the stranger projected that he was a respectable man and had come by invitation of Logan to make a water, the louder Black Jack became and the further

only to Logan's. They were finally separated and no bet was made Four years afterwards the gentleman who told me this story, having removed from Indiana to Minneapolis, was asked to address a Seventh-ward meeting and complied with the

request. When he entered the hall another gentleman was speaking whose tones were somehow familiar, and as they rode back to town together he said to his new acquaintance: "Aren't you the skin gambler from Saratoga prings that Jack Logan roasted

"Yes," was the reply, "but I have reformed.
My name is Eustice. What is yours?" Evans. I was in the room at the time and have wondered since If I should ever again meet he man who bluffed Jack Logan."

THE DEAD OR THE QUICK. A Complete Novel Patterned After the Style

of Amelia Rives.

Miss Barbarity Pompadour returned to he old Virginia home on a dark, tempestuous night, which had been specially selected for her by the author, so that she could drive through the soughing rain, and allow the ragged trees to brush her face as she dashed onward in the

When she reached Rosemarry her aunt rushed into her arms, kissed her, and then dis-Barbarity was a dashing young widow, who had lost her husband, Valentine, three years before. She was now back at the home they had occupied, and as soon as she had recovered from the enervating effects of her aunt's kiss she asked to be shown to her room. It was her oridal chamber, and its familiar aspect threw her into convulsions. Everything there remind ed her of Valentine. She had strength to bear it, however, until she discovered a haif-smoked cigarette in her manicure set. She drew back in horror, for it was one of Val's stubs. She picked it up at last and kissed it passionately.

BLIZZARD IL The next morning she got up feeling much better, and went out into the woods. She returned in the evening singing "White Wings. As she entered the drawing-room she was met by her husband's cousin. Dock Jeering, and she fainted at the sight of him, for he was the very mage of Val, and he had many of the latter's artless Virginia ways, such as expectorating on the floor and eating pie with a knife. The prospect of mashing Dock, however, soon restored

her to consciousness; when Dock saw her pro-file he acknowledged himself mashed. A few days after, he called upon her as sh was seated in the crotch of an old tree, and avowed his admiration for her profile. They conversed jauntily for awhile, and then stepped out of the sun-flecked forest into the teeth of a storm that had been hanging around the woods antil the author should need it. In a burst of passionate longing she said in a

low, sulphuric whisper: 'You understand me. "Let me give you one of my galvanie thoughts, said he; "I like you. She gazed at him with sparkling eyes and sllawed bim to bold her hand. Then, after raving about Valentine, when the storm let up a little, she permitted Dock to throw his arms arms around her.

For three weeks Barbarity did not see Dock But one afternoon he came around, and after cissing the back of her wrist, as was his courtly habit, he took his seat in a nestling fashion on

The kies burned into Barbarity's conscious so feeply that she dismissed Dock, ran up to her room, and drowned her remorse by standing be-fore her mirror, where she proceeded to address a few uncomplimetary remarks to the image therein. She grew so sold with horror that she froze the fire in the grate. Dock, the living, and Val, the dead, were now pronounced rivals for Barbarity's affections. It worried Dock a great deal, but Val pursued the

even tenor of his way, and didn't seem to mind it at all. Dock finally retreated to New York. There he received a letter from Barbarity bidsing him farewell forever. He accordingly lighted four gas-burners in his room, took a Turkish bath, and went to a comic opera. BLIZZARD IV. A few days after she telegraphed him, "Come

He packed his valise and went back to Vir ginia, where he was welcomed by Barbarity with all the fervor of a human Vesuvius. She sank A week of ecstasy followed. Dock and Barbarity were dreaming love's roung dream. They were now on the brink of matrimony, but Dock's good fortune had not quite deserted him.
One day a terrific storm, of the author's best
construction, broke loose, and Barbarity was
caught in it. She was terribly frightened by the tounder and she discovered by the glare of the ightning that she couldn't marry Dock. When she got home she so informed him. And he, after telling Barbarity that he had had his opinion of her all along, put his wearing apparel into his value and went over to the

nearest saloon. In the meantime, Barbarity bad gone up to her room and donned her wrapper. A PROPOSED BEER-PIPE LINE.

The Way in Which Bibulous, Pennsylvanians

Propose to Evade the Liquor Law. Pittsburg Times. Cool beer in unlimited quantities in every man's house to be obtained simply by turning a spigot, the same as for water. That is the latest lan to circumvent the License Court. It is certainly true that "necessity is the mother of inmorrow has set many persons to endgeling their brains for plans to make up for the loss. That of furnishing beer to private houses through pipes running direct from the brewery is the invention of Wm. Hogg, the Hong Kong blue manufacturer of Allegheny City. On Saturday he submitted the pian to D. Lutz, the brewer, who expressed himself as greatly pleased with it. Mr. Hogg will apply for a patent at once, and if he secures one, will commence prepara-

tions for putting the scheme into effect.

The idea is to lay pipes in the streets, the same as other pipes are laid, and these will have house connections, the beer passing through a meter in each house to show the quantity used. The pipes will be of peculiar construction, and three in number, one inside the other. The outer pipe will be of clay. This will surround an inner pipe of iron, which will still have another inside of it. The inner pipe will be two nches in diameter, lined with silver to prevent

Between this pipe and the other iron pipe will be a space of about two inches all around, to give space to a current of cold air from the icemaking machinery at the brewery, thus keeping the beer cool all the time

Mr. Hogg calculated that a pressure of 50,000 gallons in a bogshead or reservoir on the sixth door of the brewery will be sufficient to force the beer through the pipes and into the houses where the service pipes run. The consumers will pay no license or tax, but it will be neceseary for the brewer to affix the internal revenue stamps to the hogshead in the brewery. The plan contemplates sending around persons once a month to examine the meters, see how muc' beer has been cousumed and collect the mor for it. About once a month the pipes will be cleaned out thoroughly, in order to keep hem in good condition and prevent the beer from It will be necessary, of course, to get the permission of Councils to lay pipes in the street

Mr. Hogg says that if he gets everything else shape, he has no fear about getting this persion. As yet he has not figured on the cost, he does not expect it to be larger than he will be able to secure money for to put them down. The first trial, if one is had, will be in Allegheny. That there will be a great many schemes devised to sell liquor without license is pretty certain. One prominent wholesale liquor-dealer said yesterday that a good many of his old customers who have been refused licenses have talked to him about methods of getting around the law. The plan of forming clubs is the most popular. The gentleman says that in every in-stance he had tried to discourage all such efforts. He thinks that the courts will refuse to charter clubs which have for their real purpose the evasion of the liquor laws.

Kennan's Russian Articles. New York Evening Post.

Mr. George Kennan's articles in the Century Magazine upon Russian prisons and prison meth ods, and the Russian revolutionary movement, are attracting wide attention abroad, and are already being translated into three or four foreign languages. The Bataviaasch Handelsblad, a Dutch newspaper published at Batavia, on the Island of Java, is reprinting them in large four-page supplements as they appear; they have been translated into Polish, and they are running as a serial in the Obehcheya Dyelo, the organ of the Russian Liberals in Geneva. The last named paper, in a prefere to Mr. V. last named paper, in a preface to Mr. Kennan's articles, says that the reactionary press is trying to break their force in Russia by printing extracts from the writings of other foreign observers who have taken a different view of the dealings of the Czar's government with its discontented subjects, and are even quoting against Mr. Kennan the statements which he himself made prior to his recent Siberian journey. "In view of this fact," the Obsheheye Dyelo says, "we regard it as a duty to reprint Mr. Kennan's articles. We give him the preference over other European and American authors who have dealt with Russian affairs, because he is a release off the bet seemed from the mied of either, for the stranger put away his mency and let loose are second to electionally to clear up the problems which interest him; because he sympathizes with Russia ufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegers & Second to the stranger put away his mency and let loose second to sure ours to second to second to second to second to second to sure ours to second to

and is himself sympathetic to the Russian peo ple, and finally because some of our reactionar publicists have begun to misuse his name in support of their own opinions, despite the fact that Mr. Kennan's views, as will be seen, have nothing in common with theirs. See for example Mr. Shcherban's article in the Russian Messenger entitled 'Political Demoralization.'

RIDICULOUS SIGNS

That Were Painted for an Italian Peddler by an American. New York Evening Telegram.

An Italian who runs a Yankee notion stand on South street, near the Roosevelt-street ferry entrance, is able to speak English brokenly, but cannot read a word of it, which has made his an easy prey to an slieged smart Aleck in the neighborhood. Antonio, the Italian, keeps a miscellaneous stock of stuff, from peanuts and shewing-gum to suspenders and waterproof jumpers. Until recently he has displayed no placards giving the prices of his goods, but the other day a mountebank of the neighborhood offered to paint all the signs the Italian needed free of charge. The innocent Italian gladly accepted the offer. The signs were painted and the Italian was elated. Crowds were attracted to the spot, and visions of wealth danced before his eyes. Here are some of the inscripti painted by the mountebank:

CHEWING GUM ALL KINDS CAPE ANN BOOTS: 50 Cents & Quart. Only 2 Cts. a Yard. The above were rather prominently displayed

but they were eclipse ear the top of the stand, by others, a little lower down, as follows: SUSPENDERS
Baked, Fried or
Boiled, with Edible
Buskles. PEANUTS Raw or Roasted, Two Dollars a Pint. Must be Eaten on

20 Cente a Plata The placard that won the most admiration and of which the Italian was particularly prop was an oblong affair, in colors. It read:

As the reporter was leaving the place, an old

ailor was trying to buy two quarts of Cape Aun

boots for a dollar, while the Italian was growing

black in the face, trying to explain that they were "% a pair." Secret of the Lifter's Power.

Richard A. Proctor. Topham lifted a weight of nearly 3,000 pounds by the use of the strength of his whole body. He stood within a well-balanced framework heavily loaded and to be raised by broad strate. two passing over his shoulders and two attached to a strong waistband. The lifting power was obtained by straightening his lower limbs almost straight just before lifting and at the same time slightly raising his shoulders. The heavitwo, a very slight swaying movement showing his spectators that it was really free from all contact with the ground. So powerful was Topham's frame from this sort of work that he was backed to pull against two strong dray horses—his body being in a horizontal position, and the pull of the horses toing resisted by the ressure of his legs against a fixed borizonte par close to the grounds, so that the action was precisely the same as that employed in the life-

The secret of the great lifting power of the legs in such work lies in the fact that the action has that exceedingly effective leverage which is employed in the Stanhope press, familiarly known in fact, for this very reason, as "know leverage." When the legs are nearly upright the knees may be perhaps half a foot from the position they take when the legs are straightened. While they move through this half a foot the body is not raised more than perhaps half an inch; consequently the power used in straightgreater lifting power. It is because of this wonderful knee straightening action that lifting exercises are apt to develop abnormally the muscles of the inner end of the front thigh.

Western Schools. Prof. Baldwin, in May Scribner,

There are to-day in the five States [of Oh which schools are maintained from three ten months every year. The grounds, is considerably over eighty millions of ollars, which is more than one-half that of all other public school property in the Union. Nearly three millions of children annually receive instruction in the public schools, while more than eighty-five thousand teachers, a large number of whom have been trained especially for their work, are employed as structors. The total amount expended each year for the support of these schools somewhat sceeds thirty-two millions of dollars, or more than 88 for each child of school age within the States. As to the character of the instruction given, it is sufficient to say that it is nowhere

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6-1 A. M.

For Indiana and Illinois-Warmer, followed by cooler, fair weather, followed in Illinois by local rains; winds becoming light to fresh south For Ohio-Warmer, fair weather: winds becoming light to fresh southeasterly

lowed by cooler, fair weather; light to tresh variable winds. Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, May 5, 1888. Time. | Bar. | Ther. R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Pres.

For Michigan and Wisconsin-Warmer, for

7 A. M... 30,16 47 80 Swest Clear. 2 P. M... 30,17 68 44 West Clear. 9 P. M... 30,20 62 61 Calm. Clear. Maximum minium, 71; minimum thermo Following is a comparative statement of the con on of temperature and precipitation on May

Normal 

General Observations. WASHINGTON, May 5, 9 P. M. | Bar. |Ther Wind. | Pr. | Westher 64 West | ... |Clear

New York city......30.10 Philadelphia, Pa....30.14 Washington City...30.14 Charleston, S. C...30.20 San Autonio, Tex...29.88 Jacksonville, Fla... 30.14 New Orleans, La .... 30.04 66 East. ittle Rock, Ark .... 30.00 ownsville, Tex.... 29.86 emphia, Tenn.... 30.08 sanville, Tenn.... 30.12 68 East 30 23

rose, Col ..... 29.78 44 South .0 T-Traces of precipitation

Fort Davis, Tex .... 29.701

ALL persons afflicted with di